

JOBBER has not altogether disappeared from the subject, says *Nature*, the recent earthquake at Ischia appears to have been caused by the sudden collapse of some subterranean cavern, situated not far below the surface in the Casamicciola district. Such caverns, no doubt, frequently exist underneath volcanic vents from which large masses of material have been emitted. It is well known to geologists that one of the final phases in the history of a volcano is the subsidence of the cone. This downward movement probably continues during a long period of time. It may be on the whole gradual and imperceptible; but if, from time to time, the roofs of the huge vesicles, whence lava and steam have escaped, should give way, though there may be no perceptible change of level at the surface, such shocks will be generated as to convulse the area with earthquakes. We may infer that the Ischia earthquakes, though not directly connected with the present active volcanic phenomena of the district, are the result of the former extravasation of volcanic materials, and the constant vesicular condition of the earth's crust at the locality. But we must await the careful collection of evidence before any positive conclusion on the subject can be embraced.

LAST night's *China Mail*, with its customary modesty, howls forth a paean of praise of what it calls a well-written article in the *Chinese Mail*, a vernacular sheet published from our contemporary's establishment. From this *chef-d'œuvre* of native journalism the *Mail* translates and reproduces the following exquisite sketch of Governor Bowen:—"We have in His Excellency a Colonial Governor, lenient and loyal. Already within the first year of his administration in Hongkong, in the social circle, easy and self-possessed, he has spoken monumental words of wisdom; in the line of enterprise, undaunted by hardship, he has explored the Great Wall, and in his official capacity, zealous and painstaking, he has worthily borne his part in international councils. Truly our Governor possesses qualities which command the admiration of all his people and the respect of all his neighbours." One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. The Celestial writer of the "well written article" has evidently drunk deeply from the same fountain which the titled author of "Athaca in 1850" drew his inspired eloquence. "Monumental words of wisdom" is certainly equal to Sir George's most successful effort at manipulating "the blarney stone." But, jesting apart, we reverently trust that His Excellency is not galled by this nauseating nonsense. In Hongkong, of all places in the world, Governor Bowen, like at least one of his predecessors, will practically realise the truth of what the Roman historian Tacitus wrote eighteen hundred years ago—*pessimus genus infimorum laudantes*.

Thus the Sydney *Bulletin*—Thaddeus O'Kane is in trouble again. He is a candidate for the Queensland Parliament. Thady, as every one knows, owes the *Northern Miner*. The rival paper astutely suggests to him that he should gracefully retire, and gives him its opinion, that he is a "lying, evil-minded, slanderous, peace-disturbing, virtue-killing member of society," also "a being bearing the semblance of a man but having all the despicable instincts of a fiend." People at large may not generally know what the fashion of thinking of a fiend is like, but up North this is a piece of fire-side knowledge. So they get the measure of Thady pretty correctly, when they read this description. But the editor wanted to make certain. So he accuses Thady of being a Roman Catholic, who dared to drag the skirts of the Roman Catholic Church through the mire. After this crusher, Thady is left alone. But as sinners prefer a man of force—even though he should have the instincts of a fiend—to an ass we back Thady.

A CASE of collision, although fortunately of a trifling character, occurred in the harbour yesterday afternoon. The river steamer *Hankow* from Canton and the British barque *Diamond* from Kuchinotzu were both entering the harbour from the westward, the sailing vessel being nearest the shore. It seems that there was ample room for the admirably handled *Hankow* to get past the *Diamond* had the latter kept on her course, but on the near approach of the steamer the skipper of the sailing ship, for some unexplained reason, allowed his vessel to sheer right over to port, although he had about a quarter of a mile of open water between him and the shore, and, as a result, the *Hankow*, hemmed in between a couple of junks and the *Diamond*, was compelled to come right through at full speed, and just failed to get quite clear, her starboard paddle box carrying away the barque's jibboom, and cathead, and doing some other stiffing damage. The *Hankow* escaped with a slight injury to the paddle box. Although in nearly all cases of this kind steamers are held responsible, being supposed to keep out of the way of sailing vessels, from what we can gather of the occurrence, Captain Ogston, although perhaps unwise in risking such a near thing, was in no way to blame for the accident, which, we are assured by an impartial onlooker, was solely attributable to the *Diamond*'s altering her course just as the *Hankow* bore down on her. Had any hesitation been exhibited by Captain Ogston in dashing through at full speed, we can be no doubt that serious consequences would have resulted, as by slowing down the *Hankow* would probably have struck the *Diamond* about amidships, and cut her in two. We understand that the question as to making good the damages sustained by either vessel has been satisfactorily adjusted.

A NEW EL DORADO.

Under the above heading a correspondent writes to the San Francisco *Herald* as follows:—"As some of the papers have given a brief notice of a British colonization scheme for the settlement of a large portion of Borneo, some particulars regarding this island and its previous occupation by English officials, may prove interesting to many, especially to miners and capitalists."

Borneo is situated almost on the equator. Many writers have attempted to describe it, but its interior is as little known now as it was one hundred years ago. We read occasionally of the Sultan of Borneo, but no such potentate ever existed; in reality, the seaboard regions alone are governed by (so-called) Sultans, each of whom is generally independent of and at war with his neighbors. The aborigines, an undescribed genus, live far in the interior, and are a mild and peaceable race, but the coast region has been occupied by successive invasions of Arab sea rovers searching for slaves and plunder. There for ages have roamed the Sea Dyaks with their swift piratical prahus, waging war alike on defenceless villages and unarmed merchant ships. The British Government and the East India Company for years used every exertion to root out this piratical horde by having a fleet of war vessels constantly cruising all through the Eastern Archipelago, their rendezvous being at Hongkong, Ceylon, Pulo Penang and Singapore; whence they patrolled the narrow straits and inlets of the Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. A glance at a good chart will show that here exists a vast system of island groups stretching right to the Australian Continent, inhabited by millions of people, differing in race, complexion and religion; speaking various languages, and having large and wealthy cities, the very names of which are almost unknown even to the European scientist.

The East India Company had for years a monopoly of the tea trade, but though their merchantmen were well-equipped and armed, were betide the vessel becalmed in the narrow seas; the Dyak war whistles sounded and the prahu, propelled each by a hundred huge canoes, soon boarded and destroyed the luckless craft. On the conclusion of the first opium war the British Government took possession of Hongkong, and established there a colonial government, naval station and garrison; then Singapore, under the policy of Sir Stamford Raffles, also began to be a great commercial centre; dockyards were built, large trading houses were established by English and American merchants, coffee and nutmeg plantations, with fields of sugar cane, covered the island, and its population was enormously increased by the immigration of Chinese and Klings (Gingalees).

"Sir James Brooke" next came on the scene, and Borneo became partially known. This gentleman had been a captain in the Company's service during the Burmese war, and there had been wounded in the chest, and sent home an invalid. All the doctors pronounced him incurable, but it was suggested that a long sea voyage in mild latitudes might prolong his life. He accordingly fitted out a large yacht, equipped it with a crew of three years, and sailed into the Eastern Archipelago. When his vessel reached the coast of Borneo, it happened that one of the chiefs, Muda Hassan, was at war with a neighboring tribe. Brooke had thoroughly drilled his men, so he took sides with Muda Hassan, cannonaded and destroyed various bamboo forts, and in recognition of his services he was made Raja of Sarawak and the surrounding territory, some forty miles square. Sarawak, on the river of the same name, soon became a town of considerable importance as being under British protection, and it was currently reported that Raja Brooke made use of the cruisers to destroy the settlements of those who were the enemies of Muda Hassan, by representing them as piratical strongholds. However that may have been, after residing at Sarawak for a couple of years and amassing a large fortune, Brooke returned to England, where his exploits had been considerably discussed. He bore letters and presents from Muda Hassan, *The Sultan of Borneo*, to Queen Victoria; to whom also the island of Labuan was ceded, and was created a Baronet, appointed Ambassador to Borneo, and Governor of Sarawak and Labuan. He made speeches in Exeter Hall, and the religious people contributed large sums to assist Muda Hassan in suppressing piracy and the slave trade. Sir James returned to Sarawak with full authority over the naval forces on the China station.

Labuan is an island about sixteen miles from the coast of Borneo; it is about thirty miles long by twelve broad, and consists of a level, grassy plain extending inland for a short distance from the coast; and then low hills and mountains covered with jungle and tank forests. Some years previous to this a man named Miles, a free-trader, between Australia and Singapore, found that this island was in reality one mass of the finest quality of coal, admirably adapted for steam vessels, so he had employed Chinese and Malay coolies in supplying fuel to the Peninsular and Oriental boats and other vessels. He had made quite a little settlement, and was rapidly becoming wealthy, when the island was transferred to the English Government. Then "Ohello" occupation was gone. It was found that Labuan could be made a nice little refuge for distressed seamen of the aristocracy, so Her Majesty appointed a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, Chief Secretary and Police-Magistrate, for a place where there was not an English inhabitant. London capitalists started "The Eastern Archipelago Gold, Silver, Antimony and Coal Mining Company," capital £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each. A superintendent and two deputy superintendents of mines were sent out, besides five Cornish miners and several ship loads of the most improved machinery. Glowing circulars were distributed with engravings of the city of Labuan, with its noble buildings and gardens of tropical luxuriance, and town lots were rapidly disposed of in London at £50 and in Singapore at fifty cents. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company engaged a hundred seedlings (Zanzibar negroes), paid each thirty rupees in advance and contracted for three years' work at fifteen shillings (about seven dollars) per month. Chinese adventurers were to open provision stores, opium joints, and liquor shops, so when the seedlings got to Labuan they had what may be called "a high old time." They ate, drank, gambled and slept till the advance money was spent, and then they robbed the Chinamen and started in afresh. The writer of this article happened just then to be employed on board the *Semiramis*, which was cruising in those waters, and of course when coaling frequently visited the island and hunted in the jungle. The English officials took it easy and of course the mine was worked at a loss. Some few confiding Eng-

lishmen came out and settled, where the city was to be, on the plain; the rainy season set in, the plain became a swamp and jungle fever carried them all off in a few weeks.

Sir James Brooke's policy in Sarawak was to preserve intact for himself and partisans the monopoly of the most precious articles procurable in Borneo. Antimony is found in great abundance there, but it could only be purchased by his agency. His paniers, or head men, had the entire control of Sarawak, and to assist them he organized a system of river police; his gunboat, *The Jolly Bachelor*, had a Malay crew, with English officers, and its boats regularly patrolled the river, and its tributaries. Gold, emeralds, antimony, edible birds' nest, trepanning and bird of paradise feathers, would realize immense profits, and in the Eastern seas were, and are, plenty of adventurers who manned swift-sailing craft, and bade defiance to the Rajah, who stigmatized them as smugglers and pirates. But they managed to baffle his vigilance. In all the streams gold and precious stones were plentiful. Chinese adventurers washed the sand on the bars, and made from two to five thousand dollars each, during the dry season, although they were heavily taxed by Brooke.

At the time I write of—1847—the *Semiramis* and the *Nemesis* had been on cruise for pirates, and finally chased the Dyak prahu into Meluda Bay. The outlet was strictly guarded, but when the launches and cutters forced a passage beyond a huge floating boom, flanked by a battery, the pirates had vanished. The boats of the *Semiramis* pushed on up one of the rivers for about twenty miles, sometimes rowing or sailing, but often poling along through narrow, sluggish channels, bordered with dense jungle, until close on morning, when we suddenly came out on a lake, or lagoon, and there we caught sight of a Dyak village consisting of fifty or sixty houses, built on a wooden platform erected on piles. Underneath this stage were moored a fleet of sampans, for each habitation had a trap-door opening on the beach. The launches took up positions and at once opened fire from the twelve-pounder with grape and canister. The surprised pirates came rushing out in dismay, and were met on all sides with volleys of musketry. But few of them escaped. And when our marines and seamen rushed ashore some women and children only remained alive. This was one of their strongholds, for we found European merchandise in every hut. There was also quite a collection of preserved human heads, for the Dyak keeps his victims' skulls as the Indian does the scalp. One hundred and twelve bodies were counted—quite a little bonanza, for the English Government gave ten pounds (\$50) bounty for every pirate slain or captured. The capturing never amounted to much, for Dyaks never gave up their arms, and were met on a bar, and filled three biscuit bags with sand, and when this was washed out in mess dishes on board it produced four ounces and a quarter of gold dust, besides a tin cup nearly full of small emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and garnets.

During the night the *Nemesis* lay with banked fires, but about midnight a fleet of prahus dashed out to attack her. Most of the crew were away on the boat expedition, but the officer in charge told the engineers "to fire up," and the steam frigate, under full head of steam, plunged right among the pirates, shattering and running them down in every direction. The few prahus which escaped took refuge up the creeks and bays, and so this night's work kept the sea Dyaks quiet for some time.

Now, almost all these streams rise from Kina-Balu, the Bornean Alps; so you may imagine the enormous gold fields which await the daring gold-seeker. California or Australia never contained such vast deposits of gold. Emeralds as large as hazel-nuts are not uncommon. Antimony can be procured in tons. In short, Borneo is the true El Dorado. Almost equally distant from Hongkong and Australia, with an inexhaustible supply of coal for steamers and machinery, it presents the most inviting field for American enterprise and capital. There is only one drawback, namely, the malarial fevers on the coast. But when the swamp-belt is passed the air of the hill country is salubrious and bracing as that of California. The British policy has been to prevent colonizations from colonizing Borneo, and the book has ever been published giving a true account of it. Wallace, in his "Malay Archipelago," confines himself chiefly to birds and beetles; while Greenwood, in "Reuben Davidson," deals chiefly with Magindano, the Sooloo and Arco groups.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Iravaddy*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, at 5 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 4th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Brisconsire* left Singapore on the 25th ultimo for this port, and is due here on the 1st instant.
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon* left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant.
The E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Tannadieu* left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th instant.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3 1/2 L. I. German Ship
"OTTO,"
Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [819]

TO LET.
"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD.
OFFICES AND CONFECTIONERS' QUARTERS IN MARINE HOUSE.
No. 19, HOLLWOOD ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. FRANKIE HOFMUSSE & Co. Possession from 16th January, 1884.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [820]

APARTMENTS TO LET,
IN
ELGIN TERRACE.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
ON
MODERATE TERMS.
Apply to
X. Y. Z.
At the Office of this Paper,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [818]

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MESSRS. MOORE & Co. to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 12th November, 1883, on the Spot, The Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as SOWKIWAN LOT No. 109, measuring on the North and South 50 feet, East and West 150 feet or 7500 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £3.8.10. Held for 999 years from 16th January, 1860.
For Terms of Sale and Particulars, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [817]

Intimations.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1884.

THIS VALUABLE WORK, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS will be published on January 1st, 1884.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

With an extensive circulation in Hongkong and the Coast Ports of China and Japan, The Philippines, Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Macao, &c., "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" is the best medium for Advertising in the FAR EAST. The scale of charges are:—
One Page \$10.00
Half Page 6.00
Third of a Page 4.00
Fourth of a Page 3.00

Orders for Copies of "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the following Agents:—
HONGKONG: Messrs. W. W. Brewer.
Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
Messrs. Heurmann, Herbst & Co.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
The Novelty Store.
MACAO: Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
CANTON: Mr. M. F. da Silva.
SWATOW: Messrs. Quich & Co.
AMOI and FORMOSA: Messrs. Moallic & Co.
FOOCHOW: Messrs. Hedge & Co.
SHANGHAI & NORTH: Messrs. MacKenzie & Co.
KERN PORTS: Messrs. Kelly & Co., Yokohama.
YAMAGUCHI: Messrs. R. R. Giraudier.
BANGKOK: Mr. D. B. Bradley.
SINGAPORE: Messrs. Sayle & Co.
PARIS and LONDON: Messrs. Gallien and Prince.
or to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1883.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public, as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.
FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.
He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.
HAIR CUTTING 20 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 30
SHAVING 25
TRIMMING BEARDS 25
LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMANDE's "Ladies' assistants" are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.
MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Finaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.
Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—
EVERY DAY \$1.50 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00
TWICE A WEEK \$5.00
MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favourably with those of any other establishment.
The Saloon is open daily, being supplied with Pinkettes, and the best Shampoo, as the greatest luxury of the day.
The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [658]

NOTICE.
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.
CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars & Co. of Geneva, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's Celebrated Opera Glasses, Marine Glasses, and Spectacles.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGONIAN SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGONIAN SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

Intimations.

MRS. P. SMITH, BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS, AT Nos. 8 & 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, WHERE SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS. The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be of the best description and cooked in the best style.
ATTACHED TO THE

TIFFIN ROOMS BILLIARD ROOM AND READING ROOM. THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS, &c., &c. N.B.—No Extra Charge for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD AND LODGING can be made by applying to MRS. P. SMITH, ON THE PREMISES, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [766]

F. VINCENOT HAS FOR SALE. FENARD BUTTER, in Bottles. ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, qts. & pts. ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, Stone Bottles, qts. & pts. DUTCH CURACAO, (White & Orange Dry, quarts and pints. GOLD LIQUOR (Eau d'Or), quarts and pints. EAU-DE-VIE DE DANTZIG, " " " " CACAO CHOUVA A LA VANILLE. " " " " FINE CRULEES A LA VANILLE. " " " " MEUTHE-GLACIALE. " " " " ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH WINES, PRESERVES, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED. PRICES & SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central. Hongkong, 12th October, 1883. [772]

INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE, "Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kalsar-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'flavoured weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY, "NOVELTY STORE," MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD. Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

For Sale.

RODERICK DHU WHISKY. A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend, Equal in Bouquet and Style to the FINEST FRENCH BRANDY. SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG, C. L. THEVENIN, Hongkong Hotel Building. Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [787]

FOR SALE. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. QUARTS \$22 per Case. PINTS \$33 per Case. Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!! THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

FOR SALE. CIGARS of all Brands and from every known factory in Manila, are constantly being received. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous position of the Undersigned in regard to the CIGAR trade with Manila, he now offers Cigars of all brands, fully matured, and ready for immediate smoking. Quality Guaranteed. JOSE M. BASA, No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [343]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAK & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LARD FLAX CROCK. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

FOR SALE. BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco. BONGEE-SILK of all kinds. Apply to FUNG TANG, OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG, 41, Bonham Strand. Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
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L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

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A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

The formal opening this morning of Hongkong Racecourse for the ensuing training season was not a success—to speak the plain unvarnished truth, it was a damp and dismal failure, and contrasted most unfavorably with the brilliant turn-out which marked the celebration a year ago. Although several of our best known local sportsmen are assisting at the Shanghai Autumn Meeting, a goodly number of supporters and admirers of the national pastime turned up to sample "Tailor's" mixtures, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon and W. Reiners representing the Stewards, and the Teuton element strongly predominating. The Clerk of the Course was all there in the most correct of official costumes, and as he gracefully ambled that gay deceiver *Too-too* round the arena, it was long odds our genial sporting reformer thought no small "petaters" of his performance and get-up.

Two aspiring (I had almost written perspiring) specimens of the *gensu* Jockey were silently admiring themselves in boots and breeches, and building castles in the air of the marvels they mean to achieve in the contest for the Jockey Cup; three noble owners of equine celebrities of a by-gone age; a few devotees at the shrine of Mocha—I mean of the coffee-table; and the props of the local Fourth Estate—on this occasion represented by a once well known professor in the graceful art of notation for the evening "rag," and your very own correspondent—completed the anything but soul inspiring *tableau vivant*. No, I make a mistake; in addition to this array of talent there were half a dozen race ponies—perhaps it would be more accurate to say, the remnants of what were once race ponies—walking about in the enclosure.

In truth, the racers which passed in grim array before the cognoscenti were not a brilliant lot. The Pearl (late El Dorado) once possessed something of a reputation in Shanghai, and he certainly developed unexpected staying powers when opposing Tajmahal and Pizicotto in the Kee-chong Cup last spring; still his form is only very moderate, and although he has certainly summered well and looks greatly improved, I shall be surprised to find that he has developed into a "flyer" of the first water. The cool breezes of the "gem of the orient earth" would appear to have worked wonders with Little Warlock, as elegant a specimen of the Mongolian racer as one would wish to gaze upon—for the shapely chesnut has filled out wonderfully, and has lost that generally softish look which struck me so much last season. There will be few speedier ponies than Little Warlock at Wong-neh-chong this winter, but his lack of size and weight carrying power will always stop him, even in moderate company. Ghillie Callum, winner of last year's Welter Plate, is a big well-shaped pony with a nice level style of travelling that looks well at a distance, but besides being a fearful slug, his shoulders are so heavily "loaded," that a judge of a race-horse's proper formation can at once see why this animal has ranked below mediocrity. Cutty Sark is a

sturdy black that only requires a little more length and liberty of frame to make him a good pony; the want of these essentials leaves him a useful hack—and no more. There are few handsonier ponies in China than the almost perfectly shaped Robbie Burns, but the fore legs of the winner of the Stand Plate of 1881 are so much the worse for wear, that he will probably never wear silk again. The last of the half dozen, Lord of the Isles, is far and away the best of the crowd. From his old fashioned head to his powerful and well turned quarters the gallant black is every inch a race-horse, but—there is always a *but* in these cases—the enlarged back tendons and spongy looking fetlock joints look ominous for the success of a thorough preparation. Fit and well at the post the sensational victor in the Scurry Stakes and Navy Plate of two years ago would take a lot of beating from the best of the northern champions, but the difficulty is, and always has been, to get this game pony to the starting post in racing condition.

The absence of the subscription griffins divested the proceedings of all interest. It seems rather a pity that these noble animals could not have been sent down a week or two before the opening day; however, we can't have everything we desire, and it is some consolation in our disappointment to know that there are still oceans of time in front of us for all necessary training purposes, and further that the delay in shipping the griffins from Shanghai has given the C.C. a few extra days to get the track in decent order. As the *Fooksang* is expected in a day or two, local "sports" will soon have an opportunity of deciding for themselves whether the flaming reports of the excellence of the "Hongkong griffins" have been exaggerated or otherwise.

The matches between Little Warlock and Cutty Sark, and Robbie Burns and Mr. Bromhead's black griffin were not brought to a head this morning. The black griffin, through the blundering stupidity of a mafuo, was not on the spot, and his chesnut adversary was slightly groggy on his off-fore-leg. Cutty Sark was in readiness and so was Little Warlock, and so were their riders, but as there happened to be only one saddle on the ground, an unforeseen and insurmountable difficulty was created. There were other reasons too why a postponement of these sporting events was necessitated. The race-course was of course closed, and the training track has been fenced off into two portions all the way round, the object of this being to prevent the turf on that portion next the ditch from being turned into the hardness and consistency of a turnpike road. The idea is a good one, but it would be quite impossible to gallop at racing pace in the narrow space now allotted for training, without incurring grave risk to life and limb. I am not more careful of my precious neck than my neighbours, but as I am not particularly anxious to attend my own funeral just yet while, and as I have, moreover, a sneaking regard for the faithful, if utterly useless, brutes which comprise my "menagerie"—that is the facetious manner in which the Shanghai *Mercury* man alludes to my famous stud—I have made up my mind that no pony of mine shall go on the training track until the existing danger is removed.

Theoretically Mr. Tripp's plan is a good one; practically it will not answer at Wong-neh-chong owing to the narrow and circumscribed course. In several places, but especially at the turn out of the straight the track fenced off for training is only a few feet wide, and as the turn is a very sharp one and dangerous at all times, no man in his senses would venture to gallop down the straight at any considerable rate of speed. With raw, untrained griffins, which are prone to bolt, and perhaps inclined to bucking and other vices, the difficulty of the position is greatly increased. I applaud Mr. Tripp heartily for his laudable endeavors to do everything possible for the benefit of owners and in the interests of sport; but would strongly recommend him to abandon this dangerous innovation, as no good can result from it, but more likely a great deal of harm. If it is thought absolutely necessary to preserve the inside of the training course for galloping mornings, the old fashioned "dolls" properly placed will answer every purpose.

Mr. Essex, who looks many pounds lighter than when he went to scale last season, gave Ghillie Callum about a mile and a half trotting exercise and finished up with a nice easy canter. The grey was difficult to handle, several times attempting to bolt, and on the narrow and dangerous track the Jockey's position was not an enviable one. The same gentleman afterwards gave Little Warlock a turn, and thereby hangs a tale. The owner of the chesnut offered to wager that the aspiring horseman would get unshipped before one round of the course was completed; this was at once accepted, although it was said Little Warlock had not been mounted for eight months, and was as vicious and as full of tricks as a three years old monkey. No difficulty was experienced in mounting; the pony stood like a sheep, and walked on the course as quietly as an old cow, if rather more jauntily than that useful quadruped. Except a little adjecting, the chesnut went steadily enough, and after negotiating the Black Rock hill commenced to canter rocking horse fashion. Round the bend into the straight came Mr. Essex and Little Warlock, and the Macao levitation's dollars looked as good as lost, when—height! up went the pony's back, and down went the rider, smashing the fence in his fall, and with one of the stirrup leathers hanging to his boot. Little Warlock, thus unexpectedly set at liberty, jumped the fence twice, and after getting his forelegs entangled in the reins, quietly sauntered down the course and was easily secured. The rider was fortunately unhurt. Query—have the Macao "sports" been devoting a portion of the long summer afternoons to qualifying Little Warlock for Charlin's Circus?

I am pleased to be able to say a good word for old "Tailor's" mixtures. The tea this morning was "first chop," the coffee fragrant as that supplied in a first class "Pang" restaurant, and the bread and butter quite worthy of old times. As 24 names are already down in the subscription book, "Tailor" will not have to wait until the sweet by and bye for his recompense for providing these luxuries.

The programme of the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1884 is essentially a sporting one. Based substantially on last season's bill of fare, there are, nevertheless, several additions and improvements worthy of special notice. Space will not permit me to deal at length with the subject at present, but I am glad to see that the Maharajah of Johore, who is a thorough sportsman, has presented a cup for competition, and also noted with satisfaction that Messrs. Paterson and Bell Irving have handsomely recognised the sensational successes of Driving Cloud a year ago by giving a handsome prize for competition, bearing the game old racer's name. Mr. Reiners' "Farwell Cup" is an exceedingly delicate compliment, and a graceful tribute to the racing public from one of the most genuine supporters of the sport in this colony.

There will be two steeplechases this season, to be run on the off-day. I am not quite sure whether the Hongkong Grand National will be considered a part of the official programme, but the Clerk of the Course tells me that the entries for both events will close a fortnight before the races, and I presume will be published in a supplementary programme. The Grand National will be open to all ponies; the other steeplechase to maidens and griffins only. It is intended to make one of the conditions of the cross country events that all entries not started must forfeit \$10—to go to the second pony, a proviso which certainly ought to insure large fields of competitors.

Shanghai Races commence to-day, and, judging from the programme, ought to produce some capital sport. I hear that the race lotteries in the Model Settlement in connection with this meeting have proved a complete failure. The system of selling by stables is said to have caused this.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1883.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 31st.
THE FRENCH PRESS AND CHINA.
The tone of the French Press is increasing the bitterness towards China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamer *Copple*, which left San Francisco on October 11th, has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port to-morrow.

The meeting of the Legislative Council, summoned for Friday, the 2nd instant, at 2.30 p.m., is postponed till 4 p.m. of the same day.

A MEMBER of the evening snatching fraternity was relegated to a year's hard labor at the Police Court this morning for depriving a married lady named Li Ayau of her auricular pendants in Hollywood Road on the 29th ult.

WE are informed by the agents, Messrs. Gibbs, Livingston & Co., that the Eastern and Australian Co.'s steamship *Tannadice*, which left Sydney on the 13th ultimo, left Port Darwin for Hongkong, on October 28th, and is due to arrive here on, or about, the 7th instant.

A VERY good hit was recently made at an election in Scotland by one of the defeated candidates. A gentleman approached him, with, "Well, Mr.—, how do you feel?" "Well," said he, "I feel, I suppose, pretty much as Lazarus did." "As Lazarus did?" said the first speaker; "how is that?" "Why," said he, "Lazarus was licked by the dogs, and so was I."

EMPHATIC in the money article in the *Overland Mail*, we find the following:—"Apart from the uncertainty about money, there seems to be but one cloud on the horizon hindering that return to confidence for which we have been waiting for some months. We refer to the action of France in the Chinese seas. What she has to gain thinking men are at a loss to understand, for French bayonets will never be able to remove the commercial ascendancy which England has attained in those regions. Indeed, the persistent aggression of France in the remote regions of Madagascar and Tonquin, apart from political difficulties, is beginning to frighten British holders of French securities, and should this alarm spread, the dawn of the day of confidence may yet be far prolonged. Of late years the trade of France has been unsatisfactory. Her imports have been increasing enormously and her exports decreasing, while her national debt has assumed still vaster proportions. Nothing but economy can uphold the financial fabric of France; and if she is plunged in a prolonged foreign war, ruin must be the inevitable consequence. Some people endeavour to attribute the increase of imports to the profitable investment of French capital abroad; but such an explanation can hardly be true. If French capital had been venturing, or if French young men had founded immense colonies as Englishmen have done, such an explanation had been possible; but the timorousness of French capital is proverbial, and the large excess of imports over exports must necessarily be an unhealthy sign. No doubt matters will adjust themselves in time. The French people, with all their faults, are not likely of their own accord to plunge into an expensive war which will lead to no ultimate profit; and, as they are naturally a very thrifty nation, the increase of imports will not last any longer than necessity compels. We look, therefore, to the speedy adjustment of the difficulties between France and China, and with their removal the early return of confidence to our Stock markets."

ANOTHER war vessel was added to the active list of the British Navy on Sept. 18 by the completion for sea, at Sheerness Dockyard, of H.M.S. "Sphinx," seven guns. The *Sphinx* will be commissioned in a few days by Capt. Crawford Coffin for service in the Persian Gulf. She is fitted with a suite of cabins for the political resident, and will be partly manned by natives.

Six weeks' hard labor was dealt out to a carpenter named Chung Atai at the Police Court this morning for "annexing" a pair of "inexpressibles" belonging to a widow named Kwok Ah. Defendant averred that his mama sent him the pantaloons from the country, and that he went to pawn them to raise the wind for a game of fan-tan when he was seized and lodged in the station. Captain Thomson, however, declined to believe the purloiner of the poor widow's "unmentionables."

FROM a report of certain proceedings at Oldham the following remarkable statement is taken:—"It appeared that the woman wanted to sell her children, and a large crowd collected. She was successful in selling one child to a woman, and this woman, having purchased the child for 6d., made off with her prize in a cab. The mother wanted to dispose of the other child, and at first asked 2d. but ultimately brought down the demand to 1d. without finding a purchaser." Children are apparently cheap in England.

AMONG the many curious things to be found in the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools is the theory that night schools are dying out owing to what Mr. Sneyd Kynnersley, of the Chester district, calls "the counter-attractions of the Salvation Army." These attractions Mr. Kynnersley explains to be that at Salvation Army meetings there is no charge for admission, and no examination; there is singing, and he believes, dancing; there is "the society of Hallelujah laises, and other tearless joys not provided for by any ordinary time-table."

SAYS a well informed New York contemporary:—"The French and the Chinese negotiators in Paris find it hard to come to terms." The Marquis Tseng appears to be a match for M. Challemel-Lacour. The Chinaman is neither over-come by the Frenchman's shrewdness nor terrified by his menaces. From the despatches we have had it appears that for every proposition of the Frenchman there is a counter proposition of the Chinaman. It is a long time since there has been a keener contest of diplomatic wits than that which is going on over the question of Tonquin."

An enterprising Chinaman named Tsang Awong was awarded three months' hard labor at the Police Court this morning for walking off with a two-wheeler belonging to another man. The owner of the ricksha left the vehicle in the street while he went to refresh his innerman with some boiled rice, and upon returning, found his wheelbarrow had flown. At 4 o'clock next morning he found the defendant coolly carting the vehicle about in Queen's Road Central, and gave him in charge as a matter of course. Defendant's explanation of the transaction was of the character termed "fahy."

AS we reported "some time" ago, Lord Granville has been reading a lecture to the Foreign Office attaches on words and their uses. There have been many national disputes between the French and English in consequence of the misinterpretation of words. There was one rather serious one as to the word *compromis*, which implies underhand bargaining, and is no equivalent for "arrangement or transaction." Another English attaché made a memorable mistranslation of *equivogue* into "equivocation," which caused a week's trouble between the two countries.

HE wished to know his true mission on this heap of mud, so he consulted a phenologist, Professor Bunkum, by name. After fooling around his mudpan for about forty-five minutes, the "Professor" let out as follows:—"Your head, sir, is one of the most remarkable that I have had go through my hands for many years. The utter want of any bumps indicating mental capacity of even the slightest description is only made up for by the bumps behind your ears and at the back of your head being of abnormal size. Sir, there are but two paths of usefulness open to you. You must become either a bicyclist or a colonial governor." He chose the latter.

THE authorities have under their consideration the advisability of giving the troops stationed at home a fish dinner once a week in lieu of the ordinary meat ration. The fish would cost 2d. per ration, whereas the meat now supplied (viz. three quarters of a pound of good beef or mutton) costs 6d. per ration. What a saving for a Radical Government! But, says the *United Service Gazette*, fish dinners will not do for our soldiers. Duty is hard for our men serving at home, and our thin battalions are constantly kept under the established strength, make it harder than it ought to be. The men of our cavalry and artillery have a deal of hard work to perform, besides night duty, so that we cannot afford to reduce the ration allowance, for it is little enough, and the codfish dinners would be a poor help to make our boy soldiers good fighting men."

THE *World*, dealing with the notorious Shapiro forgeries, suggestively remarks:—"Mr. Shapiro is certainly a most unlucky man. This is the third occasion, within a very measurable distance of time, on which he has been taken in; first, with 'Samson's coffin,' then with the 'Moabit bones' (though nobody but the £3,000 he got from the German Government took away some of the sting from this deception), and now with this new Deuteronomy. But he may console himself with the reflection that in this case (though the Arab sheik has indeed gone to that land where all sheepskins and goatskins shall be, we are told, so carefully collated and distinguished) his deceiver should not be very hard to discover. Dr. Ginsburg is satisfied, from internal evidence, that the forger was a German Jew; and as that is Mr. Shapiro's nationality, he should be better able than most men to lay hands on the culprit."

A REGULAR Lodge of Zetland, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 9 o'clock precisely.

THE number of paupers in London during the first week of August was 84,436, of whom 50,145 were indoor and 34,291 outdoor paupers. Compared with the same week in 1882 this shows a decrease of 1,313; with 1881, an increase of 53; and with 1880, an increase of 1,755. The number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the first week in August was 484—329 men, 134 women and 21 children.

It is not at all improbable that another king will shortly have to pack up his tooth-brush, and take a walk round to see if he can discover any lodgings to let. Norway, it appears, has been suffering from a severe constitutional crisis lately, and twice the King has refused to see matters with quite the same eye as the local House of Commons. According to the law of the old land of the Vikings, the monarch can only say "No" twice. This word the King has decidedly uttered that number of times, and now if Norway's St. Stephen's insists upon carrying out its own will, either the Crown or the Constitution must bend. Added to the sum-total of other European troubles, Norway's imminent conflagration seems a small matter; but it would be very unpleasant for the ruler to receive a post-card some fine morning, asking him to kindly oblige by walking out of the front door never to return. Seeing that the Comte de Chambord, however, left a fortune of two and a half millions sterling, the business of a king out of work may not after all be an unprofitable one. The staff employed on this journal would not be so very disinclined to pose as crownless heads at a rate of pay which would enable them to put two millions and a half into the Post-office Savings Bank.

GUN-MAKING, says the *Times*, is almost at a standstill in the Government factories at Woolwich, and orders are anxiously awaited to make up for lost time. The transition of the national armament from muzzle-loading to breech-loading is still suspending new operations and arresting new enterprises, and scarcely a large gun has been made or a heavy coil turned out for five or six months past. The introduction of steel, although only in the experimental stages, has quite supplanted wrought-iron bars, and the rolling and coiling mills are consequently almost closed. The gun-factories are, however, busy, owing to the additional labour involved in constructing the fittings for the breech-loading appliances, which require great ingenuity and nicety of construction, and the character of the handicraft which at the present time distinguishes the department has not been equalled since muzzle-loaders went out of fashion twenty years ago. The cost of the new guns must necessarily increase with the amount of skill which they involve, and the newer guns which are coming built up of solid steel castings, must also lead to heavy cost in comparison with the cheap system of gun-building, which is evidently to be superseded at an early date.

IN an interview with a New York *Herald* reporter, Mr. Edwin Booth said that, from his experience, in both countries, he was convinced that the people of the United States are more familiar with Shakespeare than their English brethren. He judged so by the absence of Shakespearean equipment in English theatres and by the greater sympathy of American audiences, arising from their knowledge of the play and the text. Perhaps, however, it would be more correct to say that the American people, at least the theatre goers, are more familiar with the acting of Shakespeare, because three or four of the most prominent actors and actresses have played Shakespearean characters. Irving is the only English actor of prominence that has devoted himself of late years to the Shakespearean drama, and even he is quite as successful in melodrama as he is in tragedy. Without Booth, McCullough, Modjeska, and Barrett, it is doubtful if Shakespeare would be very popular in the States. That is to say, it is not love of knowledge of Shakespeare, but admiration of these interpretations, which makes Shakespeare popular. Less than half a dozen of Shakespeare's plays are familiar to American theatre-goers—"Hamlet," "Othello," "Richard III.," "Macbeth," and "Julius Caesar," which have sufficient movement to make them interesting. And "Richelleu" and "Virginius" are quite as popular as Shakespeare's dramas.

THE Tel-el-Kebir anniversary, if it goes on as it has commenced, promises the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks, to render our army ridiculous. What! Crown the colours of the Guards with laurel for marching in rear of two divisions of infantry, in an action in which they never fired a round at the enemy, to attack "a rabblement of donkey boys," as one authority who knows Egypt called them—the Guards, who have such glorious names on their colours which they never think of celebrating at all. It is incredible! Other regiments, we are told, had similar rejoicings and celebrations of this glorious Sept. 13. Sept. 20 will be allowed to pass unnoticed, but the fight on the Alma was something to be proud of. To make Arabi a Napoleon III., and Tel-el-Kebir a Sedan, is truly absurd. The political consequences of the action were, of course, very considerable; the attack on the position was admirably devised and almost as well executed—not altogether, for those who were there know best how far from admirable was the conduct of some of those engaged that morning, and what terrible confusion there was caused in the ranks in the few minutes of fighting which occurred at the principal repulse. But for the army with 200 years of traditions which have made us proud of the men who went out to meet the veteran battalions of the greatest captains of the world, and who, under Marlborough, Wellington, and other less famous generals, achieved the most brilliant triumphs in the hard-fought fields which tested the best qualities of soldiers, to exult their horns and wreath their colours with laurels for the overthrow of a crowd of armed fellows is almost pitiable.

A SINGULAR and touching incident occurred on September 2nd at the scene of the battle of Montebello. The Austrian and French military representatives at the Italian massacres happened to be together near the ossuary of the soldiers who fell at the battle on May 20th, 1859. The Austrian officers made a proposal to the French officers that they should go together on the following day and deposit a wreath on the monument. This was agreed to. On the following day, when the officers met before the monument, General Fabre, the chief French representative, taking the hand of General Jellson, the chief Austrian representative (both of these officers having been severely wounded at Montebello), said:—"Permit me, General, to say how touched we were at your proposal to come and deposit together a souvenir of our comrades who died on the field of battle. Our joining together in this act shows that, if we fought against each other, we learnt to appreciate and esteem each other. I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt hope that if ever we meet again on the field of battle it will be as friends and not as enemies." General Jellson has written to General Fabre, thanking him in the name of the country and the army, to whom his attitude and his words have done honour.

A MOST serious event, says *Vanity Fair*, occurred the other day at Cowes. Mrs. Cust, who has always discountenanced inferior persons and entertained angels, gave a party to a very limited number of very distinguished people, and among others to Mr. Wellington, the French Ambassador, who was brought by Commodore His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In the course of the evening Mr. Wellington expressed some opinions the reverse of complimentary of the English fleet, and alleged that the French fleet was far superior to it in every way. Sir Harry Keppel, who was present, very naturally resented this, and said he should like to get the French fleet outside, and have a turn-up with them, whereupon the dispute waxed warm. Lord Charles Beresford now came into action, and from words the French Ambassador and the British sailors proceeded to come to blows. The Prince was, as might be expected, much concerned at this, and at his suggestion Mrs. Cust precipitated herself at much danger to herself between the disputants, and restored something like order for a time. But shortly afterward the discussion was renewed, even more vigorously, and at last the French Ambassador was "hustled out of the room, and finally pitched over the wall of Mrs. Cust's garden into the street. By dint of much exertion and many apologies, Mrs. Cust induced him to come back, and with his leg seriously damaged, if not broken, by his fall, and still so much offended that it was feared by all that he would demand his passport and return to Paris, there to represent the matter. The whole of Cowes is ringing with and canvassing this matter, and great apprehensions exist, while every kind of rumor is flying about in connection with it. The latest of these rumors is that the French Ambassador was not an Ambassador at all, but W. H. Russell got up on his return from Egypt to represent a Frenchman, and that the whole thing was a practical joke previously arranged by the Prince of Wales, the Admiral of the fleet and the captain. It may turn out that this explanation—far-fetched as it must seem—is the true one. It would be very lamentable that Mrs. Cust should innocently have become the cause of a rupture between France and England.

CONFESSION, says the *Contemporary Review*, is the cause of all progress: it is the great force of industrial activity, the source of our power. But it is productive of an endless agitation, of permanent uneasiness, and of general instability. No one is satisfied with his lot, no one feels secure as to his future. The rich burn to acquire greater riches, and he who labors to live fears the loss of his daily bread. Every man is free, and all fulfill their destiny; there is no class war, no insupportable trade inequality, no point of view, and no point of view. There are more bitter awakenings, as more lofty dreams are indulged in. All may climb to the highest step on the ladder, but few reach it, and those who remain below curse those who are above them, while coveting their place. Men formerly were not worried by the wish for change, because they saw no means of getting it. They were possessed of no ambition to change their state, nor of any thirst for riches; for all this was beyond their reach. Their lot, in this world was fixed, and their hopes were for the next. Now they desire happiness for this present life, and aim at bettering all that they have, and are no longer content with the lot of earth. We must not forget that there are many reasons why this of the present day should pursue wealth with much greater ardor than formerly. In the first place, it can procure them many more enjoyments than at the period we speak of—home comforts and luxuries of every kind, the pleasure of travelling all over the world, summers passed in charming Alpine resorts, and winters on the enchanting coasts of the Mediterranean—all this has replaced the monotonous existence of the Middle Ages, who could only spend his superficial pleasures in entertaining his subordinates. As the present time the old feeling of good-will between master and servant, landlord and tenant, has wholly disappeared. The proprietor and capitalist now look only to the increase of their revenue, and in this they conform to the principle of orthodox political economy. On the other hand, tenants and workmen of all classes are becoming daily more convinced of the truth of the terrible adage, "Our master is our enemy." The class struggle, which has broken out in Ireland in all its horror in a present as a deception, but the sentiment which gave birth to it are to be found fermenting in the breasts of nearly every rural population. In the country villages of Russia, Germany, Spain, Austria, and Italy, and to be heard only words of sorrow, hatred, and revolt.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 550.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS.

FENDERS and Fire-irons,
New Fire-guards and Coal Vases;
Kerosine Cooking Stoves,
Hinks' "Duplex" Table Lamps in new designs,
New Folding Lamp Shades,
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"Saratoga" Trunks and Ladies' Dress Trunks,
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Despatch Boxes and Portfolios,
New "Slider" Playing Cards,
"Moguls" and "Squeezers" Call Bells,
Scrap Books, New Office Sundries,
Christmas Cards in New Prize Designs,
Menu and Name Cards,
Porcelain Menu Tablets,
Artists' Materials and new Canvases,
Air Beds and Cushions, New Cutlery,
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours,
Ellwood's Felt-Hats on Cork,
Cricketing Caps and "Tam-o-Shanter" Caps,
Tennis Sca, Tennis Bats, Tennis Balls,
Cricket Bats, Balls and Stumps,
Guns and Sportsmans' Sundries,
Cope's Tobacco, Fresh Golden Cloud,
Fresh Birdseye and Mixture,
Manilla and Penang Cigars,
New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Saddles and Saddle-cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [340]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE AND RED
B U R G U N D I E S,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
Pinot and Quarts.
OLD PORT, SHERRY, WHISKEY, COGNAC,
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN-ON-INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....\$3,968,235.56

DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$708,835.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., Lee Yat Lai, Esq.,
Lo Yook Moon, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
WILL OPEN THEIR SEASON EARLY
NEXT WEEK
(dependent upon the arrival of the next
MITSU BISHI STEAMER)

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED
COMIC OPERA
THE

PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY BY
C. J. BARBER.

Correct Costumes, and Artistic Properties.

The Company having had a most successful
Season at Shanghai and in Japan, will
spare neither pains nor expense to
mount all their pieces in the
most complete manner.

PRICES:
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00
Pit.....\$1.00
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
Dress Circle or Stalls, 12 Nights.....\$20.00

In the Subscription series no piece will be
presented twice.

Box plan now ready at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [814]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-
tions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 5th November, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Comprising:
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Re-
gistered in the Land Office as Subsection
No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 90
and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 90
with the Messuages or Tenements thereon
being Nos. 82, 83, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Holly-
wood Road, at the same Premises are held
for the residue of a term of 75 years and for
the further term of 924 years subject to the
payment of the due proportions of the rents
and to the performance of the Covenants
and Conditions reserved by and contained
in the Crown Lease of the whole of the
said Inland Lot No. 90, and the extension
thereof.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong, or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [785]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public
Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 8th November, 1883, at THREE P.M., at the
Premises, all that

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
KNOWN AS THE
TUNG HING THEATRE,

Situate in Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising:
All that Piece of GROUND registered as
INLAND LOT No. 700, and measuring on
the North 100 feet, on the South 100 feet,
on the East 200 feet, and on the West 200
feet and containing in the whole 20,000
square feet.

Together with the Theatre known as the
TUNG HING THEATRE and all the other
erections and buildings thereon. Held for
the residue of a term of 999 years at the
Yearly Crown Rent of \$66.12.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1883. [805]

Notices of Firms.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has resumed charge as
SECRETARY of the Society.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [812]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS'
MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [786]

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED.

NEW BLACK, AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH BROCHE GAUZES.
COLORED SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
STAMPED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.

BLACK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
NUNS' VEIL CLOTH in all New Shades.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
CASHMERE, SILK, AND BEADED JERSEYS.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS.
KID AND SUEDE GLOVES.

THE NEW JERSEY SUEDE GLOVES.
LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

LADIES' FELT HATS.
PARIS MILLINERY AND TRIMMED HATS.
MANTLES, FISHUS AND CHENILLE CAPES.

ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [716]

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST LANDED.

FRESH TOBACCOS.

EX "AJAX"
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD. COPE'S STRAIGHT CUT.

EX "GLENFRUIN,"
WILLS' BRISTOL BIRDS EYE.
WILLS' THREE CASTLES.
WILLS' GOLDEN FLAKE HONEY DEW.

WILLS' PRINCES MIXTURE.
WILLS' BEST SCOTCH.
WILLS' SCENTED RAIPPEE.

FROM SHANGHAI.
HAPPY THOUGHT.
GOLDEN EAGLE.

DOLLAR BRAND.
STAR MIXTURE.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY AND FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.
THE CROCODILE LEATHER NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

THE RUSSIA LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE MOROCCO LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.

THE CRUSHED STRAWBERRY NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF
THE CHOICEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS.

KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
HALF CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
FULL CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
SULTANA CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEMS OF DANCE.
WALDTEUFEL ALBUM.
MUSICAL FAVORITE.
SUNSHINE OF SONG.

SILVER WREATH.
LA CREME DE LA CREME.
ROBERT FRAUN'S ALBUM.

SCOTTISH SONGS.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
GERMAN SONGS.
SILVER CHORD.

MUSICAL TREASURE.
SHOWER OF PEARLS.

NEW FANCY STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.
THE POLYOPTICON.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1883. [784]

SAYLE & CO'S
SHOW-ROOMS.

JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENELG" AND NOW SHOWING.

CHEAP TRIMMED MILLINERY IN LATEST STYLES.
SPECIALITIES IN BEAVER, FELT AND STRAW HATS AND
BONNETS IN NEWEST SHAPES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, SILKS.
VELVETS, SATINS,
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [730]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CAIRNSMUIR."

Captain Castle, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for Countersignature, and to take imme-
diate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON, TO-DAY, the 27th inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
3rd November, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1883. [807]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"OCEANIC,"

the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [1]

Intimations.

WANTED TO RENT.

A LARGE STABLE.
Apply to
R. FRASER SMITH,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND AND FINAL BONUS of Five
percent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit, for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

LOST.
ON BOARD the River Steamer "POWAN,"
an IRON TRUNK containing BOOKS,
PAPERS, CLOTHING, &c.

The above has probably been taken away by
mistake by some Passenger, and the OWNER
will feel greatly obliged by its being RETURNED
on board the Steamer as early as possible.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1883. [759]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STEVIE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Substantial Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.
593.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN
going home from the Far East. It is under the
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.
GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in
providing their visitors with every possible
comfort.

HOP SHING & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we
are ready to undertake work of the
above descriptions under the Supervision of an
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and
at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED.
NESS IRON WORKS.
West Point, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship
"LIBAN,"

Lable, Commander, will sail on or about
the 7th November, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports on the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewards.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer
and Table Wines are included in the Passage
Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the
Steamers of the line, available for the
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer
for which the Ticket is issued to the date of
re-embarkation there of the Holder of the
Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [754]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES BAL,"
Watson, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [744]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"GUSTAV & OSCAR,"
Seemann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [803]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
with the option of calling at Honolulu, on
SATURDAY, the 17th November, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at the
Company's Office until Five P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,
Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo,
should be sent to the Company's Offices, ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-
cisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1883. [1]

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of the Eastern Wing of
BAXTER HOUSE, containing a Large
Room, Bath-room, &c. Water laid on and every
convenience, Furnished or Unfurnished. Terms
Moderate.

For Particulars, apply to
D. B.,
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1883. [771]

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, con-
taining Four Rooms and Large Centre Room,
Servants' Rooms and Outbuildings, Gardens and
Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk
of the Pier.

For Particulars, apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.